CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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IN SOCIAL ROOM OF MONTGOMERY HALL

N. R. A.

NO! This is not an Amen to the National Industrial Recovery Administration gospel. It would be if Nira was a Christian and working along Christian lines. For us, N.R.A. must stand for a NATIONAL REPENTANCE ATTITUDE. But neither Nira nor the nation have so far revealed the slightest consciousness of God; that there is a higher law than an act of Congress, or anything more important than the wealth that perishes with the using.

As the Hebrews in Malachi's day, to every word of God's prophets the American people have turned a deaf ear and if they have noticed them at all it is to foil their words with the cynical sneer, "How did you get that way?"

> **"Ye have wearied the Lord with your words. Yet ye say 'Wherein have we wearied Him?' When ye say every one that doeth evil is good in the sight of the Lord and He delighteth in them". Mal. 3:17.**

Both people and leaders have emphatically rejected the moral leadership of the Christian church and its ministry. They have rejected them in the matter of constructing peace machinery, in the maintenance of usury laws, in the maintenance of that ancient and divine institution, the Sabbath, in relaxing the prohibitive laws concerning gambling, in repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, in re-establishing the principle of using vice and unethical trades as tax gatherers, in the equitable distribution of wealth, in rating dividends higher than persons, in lax enforcement of laws, in protecting gangs, gunmen and bootleggers for political reasons, and in discarding every bit of Christian idealism as an impractical dream and so calling good evil and evil good.

But has there not come a change over the hearts of the people in recent months? asks the complacent citizen. Let us see. Departing from custom, the present head of the nation, preceded his inauguration by attending a special service in the church of which he is a member. This in itself was excellent. But since that time he has devoted our Sabbaths, if reports indicate anything, to business conferences. Within a few hours of this act of divine worship the administration repudiated millions of contracts. It made a forced loan upon the people in its "Bank Holiday" order, which forced bank adjustment at a time when it was impossible to liquidate assets. It has nullified the constitution by writing a palpable lie into the beer law. It has used all of its power to reestablish the principle of using unethical industries as tax gatherers. It has restored the old spoils system in spite of Civil Service laws. It has used funds borrowed for reconstruction work to expand the military and naval development. It wrecked the World's Economic Conference. And the highest point that it has reached in Christian idealism is to declare that the moral must be placed upon a plane of equality with the economic. But Jesus taught that it should be first.

But the most deplorable element in all this, is that the American People seem to approve of it all. They have expressed their approval in every way possible and the few prophetic thinkers who have had the temerity to lift their voices in favor of seeking righteousness *first,* have been squelched with the defiant, "What's wrong with Nira?" or the more contemptuous epithet "traitor."

In past years when great emergencies arose, leaders like Washington and Lincoln called upon the people by proclamation to set apart a day for fasting and prayer and repentance in the hope that the nation would come to that condition of

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Crime, Its Cost, Cause and Cure

Cameron Ralston

After having for the last four years made a faithful and intensive study of crime conditions in the United States, I am convinced that the average person does not realize that the crime situation is serious—has no conception of its gravity—its frightfulness—its appallingness. The average American does not begin to realize the extent to which the spirit of lawlessness permeates our national life; the extent to which crime is today challenging American civilization throughout American institutions.

Annual Crime Menu

The foregoing paragraph, which by some may be considered too strong, is confirmed by the following bill of fare presented annually to the American people—the figures are taken from the record:

Every year 12,000 persons are murdered—1,000 a month—33 a day—one every 44 minutes. Scores of widows and orphans one by-product of these murders.

Every year 3,000 persons are kidnapped—100,000 assaulted—50,000 robbed; 40,000 homes and other places burglarized, and incendiaries apply the torch to 5,000 more—causing a loss of $100,000,000.

In the six major wars the Nation has had 112,751 men killed in action. During the last ten years 120,000 people have been murdered in the United States. 180,000 people have been murdered in the United States since the Armistice of the World War in which we lost 36,694 men.

Since 1890 the annual murder rate has increased 350 per cent. From 1926 to 1932 the prison population of the United States has increased 50 per cent. This is indeed sinister and ominous.

It is estimated that 120,000 crimson-handed assassins are today roaming at large in America. According to the law of average, if you have occasion to circulate in a crowd of any size the chances are you will rub elbows with an assassin. It is estimated that 400,000 men and women in this country make their living mostly through crime. This "scarlet army" of 400,000 is three times the size of the Regular Army of the United States, and it is getting bigger every year.

Our Annual Crime Bill

Through expenditures for the prevention and punishment of crime, the maintenance of jails and penal institutions, and the loss of property by fraud or distruction by arson, the annual crime bill of the American people amounts to $13,000,000,000—a good part of which is met by increased taxation. This stupendous sum of $13,000,000,000 is more than three times the annual cost of maintaining the Federal Government, and it is increasing every year.

Annual Dope Bill

The illicit traffic in narcotics costs the American people more than $2,000,000,000 a year—five times what it cost to build the Panama Canal, and it is increasing every year.

Racketeering

In 1929, at the peak of our prosperity, the three leading industries in our country were

1. Motor vehicles—$3,722,793,274.
2. Meat packing—$3,434,654,098.
3. Steel works and rolling mills $3,365,788,805.

However, America's biggest industry today is the gangsterized industry of racketeering—which, organized on a Nation-wide scale under the leadership of some of the country's most notorious criminals, corrupt politicians and unscrupulous lawyers, is costing the American people $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000 a year, or from five to seven and one-half times the amount spent annually by the Federal Government and the 48 States of the Union on the public schools of the Nation. This staggering sum which the racketeers levy on the people represents a yearly tax of $100 to $150 on every man, woman and child in the United States, and the amount is increasing every year. According to the latest statistics the total Federal, State and local taxes amounts to $78.26 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. Truly it can be said then, with these glowing red figures before us, as the late Chief Justice Howard W. Taft said "The administration of the criminal law in this Country is a disgrace to civilization."

In these last few weeks from platform and pulpit this writer has dwelt at length on the thought expressed in these words "The direction of a Nation's progress is measurably more important than the speed". Viewing the crime situation with this thought in mind, I would point out that we are not having what some people term a "crime wave" but rather we find ourselves in the midst of progress with crime as one of our most prodigious growths. When we think of waves we think of tides. Not so with crime. Nothing in the United States has been as steady as the growth of crime each year. Can an aroused American people, awakened to the responsibility, rid themselves of this horrid cancer?

The Cause

The cause of crime does not call for a profound study of sociology. On the contrary, it can be answered in the words spoken by Solomon centuries ago: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Character is the perfect antithesis for crime. Character development begins even before kindergarten stage of childhood.

The people of the United States in the last 100 years have made material things the goal in life. Truly it has been an acquisitive age, with "A Century of Progress" in Chicago, symbolic of the modernistic golden calf. Our whole vision from childhood in every department of life has been material success. To be branded as a self-made man was the highest honor the vox populi could confere on an American citizen. Even the Church became material in its race for bigger buildings, finer windows, steeples, chimes, choirs, and what-not (most of which they cannot now pay for). Ministers of the Word of God were graded by their Greek—not their Grace. The more education (acquired information not wisdom) he had the bigger his salary. The American home, formerly the principal instrument in the molding of character, had been reduced to a mailing address. What with keeping up with the Joneses in the last decade-and-half, the bridge table, the cocktail party, and the other multitudinous hosts of social necessities we have destroyed even this institute's hope of character development. Penal institutes and corporal punishment have abated crime not one iota. The answer is, the christian education of youth and the challenge, sanctification of adults that they may accomplish the former.

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The Rockefeller Suggestion

The publicity agents of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have been quite liberally supplying the various papers with releases recently, outlining the so called Rockefeller plan of liquor control that should be adopted after the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed. The following is a summary of the plan which they have submitted.

(1) A single board with state-wide authority appointed by the governor, well-paid and full time. The administrative personnel of this board is to be appointed on merit and have a permanent tenure. Local agencies to supplement board's work in metropolitan areas are suggested. The idea is to make the central board flexible and independent in its action.

(2) "The intelligence, character and integrity" of the board members are considerations of the "first importance." These qualities must be "conspicuously present." Partisan politics should not be allowed to enter. High salaries are suggested "to attract the best brains."

(3) Distributing places which are bound to sell only one manufacturer's output, "tied houses" are to be prevented. The manufacturer of pre-1918 "knew nothing and cared nothing about the community."

(4) The number of places is to be restricted. Effort is to be constantly made to reduce the number year by year. The population may be made the basis for figuring this number.

(5) "Licenses should be classified to recognize the inherent differences between beer, wine and spirits, as problems of control." The Massachusetts system is recommended. Four classes are made: (a) Off-premises, (b) On-premises, (c) Manufacture, and (d) Commercial Transportation. The beverages are listed as Class I, 3.2 beer; Class II, Natural wines, etc., 19 to 12 per cent; Class III, Spirits and all other alcoholic beverages; Class IV, Medicinal beverages and tonics; Class V, Undenatured industrial alcohol. "Off-premise" beverages are: Class VI, Beer 3.2; Class VII, Natural wines, etc. Class VIII, Spirits. Class VII and VIII are named as the most dangerous. Through these the return of the saloon is seen likely.

(6) The English scheme of closing two hours in the afternoon is favored. For Sundays, holidays, etc., still further restrictions are suggested. But "too stringent" hours are frowned upon as "playing into hands of bootleggers."

(7) Licenses should be issued not only to individuals, but to premises. This contemplates the control of the location as well as the person involved.

(8) All "sales practices which encourage consumption" are to be discouraged. This would include credit, I O U's, bargain days, pre-election cheap days, etc.

(9) Prices and profits are to be controlled. Boards are encouraged to establish maximum and minimum prices.

It is very evident from the above that neither John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or his economic retainers know much about political job placing, human nature, the liquor traffic or the real effects of liquor and how the habit gets started.

Professional archaeologists often determine the age and origin of a manuscript by its odor. Putting this report to that sort of a test we should say that it smells like the "Re Thinking Missions Report." It has the same callous pagan odor and incidentally the same names attached to it. One recalls the words of Dr. Holland in Bitter Sweet.

"When a man gets loose in his theology
The screws get started up in everything".

There seems no question of the right or wrong of this thing, just a cold pagan calculating way of trying to cultivate the drinker in such a way that he will not destroy himself too fast.

As we compare it with the South Carolina plan this seems to us to have

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Crime, Its Cost, Cause and Cure

What Price Education

Too often we hear the cry of the speaker "Education will solve our problem: Moral education from the home, the school, and the Church". Theoretically this is rather sound but what about the educational campaign that goes on every day, with an extra dose on Sunday, from the metropolitan press of the United States of America, GLORIFYING EVERYTHING THAT IS CORRUPT OR IMMORAL. On the street just a few days ago, in a most respectable suburb near Pittsburgh, I saw a little boy about five years old, rapping on a tin can. "What are you doing sonny" I asked him. "Why, he said, looking at me boastfully, 'I am Machine-Gun Kelley' ". He was "Machine-Gun Kelley" just as I used to be Buffalo Bill. We all come through that period of hero worship but would he have been Machine-Gun Kelley if the metropolitan press had branded him in their headlines as "white-livered Kelley"—"yellow-streak Kelley"? No he would never emulate that, yet our metropolitan press is full to the over-flow with that sort of trash. The moving picture theaters (the writer is very fond of a good play—either on the stage or the screen) enjoy 75,000,000 paid attendance a week. What is their contribution to character development? The program of our moving picture theaters from year to year has been one of descending morality supervised, by the way, by a Presbyterian Elder. From reliable sources I am informed that the movie attractions for the remainder of 1933 and the early part of 1934 are to be the most stupendous sex attractions ever produced. Witness the multitude of libraries in our Nation and the decadence of their intellectual quality. The stream of slovenly literature to which the American mind is exposed is one of the most vicious contributions to our moral bankruptcy.

What then is the solution? First, the Church must awaken to her job. No organization has a bigger job before it than the Church. Second, citizens everywhere must assist and support our public schools' system and endeavor to have it enlarged to include not only reading, writing and arithmetic but character, culture and citizenship. Everywhere a proper respect must be developed and accorded to the Constitution of the United States. The Nation must demand a faithful, intelligent enactment and enforcement of law, and everywhere people must be taught observance of law. Finally, the Nation as such must regain its respect for God. It would be fitting indeed if the United States could at this time re-enact President Lincoln's fast proclamation of March 30, 1863. We have depended too much upon ourselves. If we would fight crime and corruption, if we would have a source of inspiration towards higher ideals we must lift our eyes up unto the hills to find it. . . Obedience to law exalts a nation but lawlessness disgraces a people.

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"THE DAY"

(Reviewed by Wm. Parsons, D.D.)

"THE DAY," by Renwick Harper Martin, D.D. Chapters XV, Pages 206. Published by the National Reform Association. Price, Fabroid $1.00, Cloth Bound $1.50.

The press work of this book is all that could be asked. It should have carried the name of the Printer and Publisher who furnished the art element in its publication, which the writer happens to know is The Pittsburgh Printing Company.

The introduction is by the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo of Washington, D.C. The book itself gives a complete presentation of the Christian Sabbath as a divine institution, founded on natural law, ecclesiastical sanction and civil law. The relation of the Sabbath to personal religion, health, church life, economic prosperity, and the permanency of democracy is cogently presented.

The historic attitude of the American civil government in its legislative, executive and judicial development are admirably outlined. The foes of this institution are firmly yet courteously dealt with. Those whose duty it is to preserve and maintain this institution are pointed out and many valuable suggestions as to procedure in fulfilling this obligation are given.

It is a veritable mine for the wealth of ideas on this vital subject. It is written in a style that leads the reader to forget the book in the subject. It should be eminently useful to ministers. There is a vital fresh sermon a year, for the next ten years in it. It will lend itself as a text book in Adult Bible Study classes, for it is written in a style that John Public, as the Radio announcer calls us, can easily read and understand. It should be useful to legislators for it contains not only many references to the various state laws on this subject, but a wealth of Judicial interpretation of them. It should be useful for enforcement officers for it furnishes them the facts which they inevitably will meet in their work. The same may be said of Court workers. In fact from whatever angle the reader may approach this subject of the Sabbath he will find help in a brief, well classified form.

If this book were read intelligently and thoughtfully by every adult professing Christian in the United States it would go far toward solving many of the problems that vex our Republic.

The Legal Defense

Mr. Francis R. Taylor, an eminent attorney of Philadelphia, acting as the attorney for certain citizens of Pennsylvania and with the backing of the International Reform Federation has begun an injunction suit against the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to restrain the expenditure of public money in what has come to be generally known as a Rubber Stamp election.

The purpose of this suit is to protect the Constitution from that change by usage which has gone on for years and now threatens to change the government of the United States from a representative form to an intricate and unwieldly democracy.

The framers of the Constitution tried seriously to protect the nation from this calamity. They knew the history of democracies and did not want to repeat it in this Western Nation. The method selected by the wets in their ratification of the Repeal Amendment now theatens to make that change by indirection.

Heretofore the Supreme Court has refused to allow any such usage to develop. Its refusal to allow the State of Ohio to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment by a popular vote is a case in point. The Supreme Courts of some of the states have already taken this view of the matter.

If history has told us anything on this matter, this point of political principle is more vital to the life of the Republic than even Prohibition itself. One can get at the point of the matter if only he asks, "Would the Constitution ever have been adopted if it had been submitted to a popular vote or to a system of rubber stamp conventions?" The history of 1788 and 1789 answers that question. In several of the states the Federalists were in a minority and this was true of the conventions elected to ratify the Constitution. It was only the opportunity which the Federalists had to argue the matter in the conventions until they convinced their opponents of the wisdom of ratification that finally gave the nation that incomparable document. Had the repeal Eighteenth Amendment been submitted to representative bodies where it could have been debated a different story would now been told.

It is to be hoped and prayed for that this effort to defend our representative form of government may succeed. Its failure will mean confusion and weakness in the future. Its success may still postpone the final decision on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment until the people are freed from the present depression, the grip of the European Liquor traffic and the dominance of political Romanism which is paralysing the moral conscience of today. [Editor's Note: Since the above was written this case was heard and the Pennsylvania Court denied the request of the complainants.

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mind and heart wherein God could heal the land.

But why blame this upon the government? What has the Federal Council of Churches, supposed to be the general leader of Protestantism, done to suggest such a course? Has any great church suggested it? Has any considerable body of people shown any sign of this repentant attitude? There is no record of it.

Without being a prophet in the sense that Malachi was, it is still not difficult to conclude from the reading of God's Word and the history of Christianity that no great or permanent improvement will come until both people and rulers put this new content of meaning into N.R.A.

But it is true now as in Solomon's day that "If my people who are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land."

"THE DAY"

R. H. MARTIN, D. D.

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Association Activities

Space has not permitted our giving an account of activities of our Association within recent months. A brief outline of the more important activities follow:

The usual summer addresses and Conference at Winona Lake were held in July and August. The program included 30 addresses at Winona with about 10 additional addresses in the surrounding territory. Speakers—Drs. Parsons, R. H. Martin, and Cameron Ralston from our staff: Dr. Hugh Leith, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Reform Association, Dr. Frank Niles, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Indiana, and the President of the State W.C.T.U. of Indiana. Mrs. Nellie O. Pritchard had charge of the music and Rev. Parley E. Zartman conducted the devotional services. Considering the times, the attendance was good.

During the summer months County Temperance and Character Building campaigns were conducted in Warren, Jefferson and Beaver Counties, Pa. In Beaver County the campaign covered three weeks and in other counties two weeks. The leading speaker in these campaigns was Cameron Ralston. A good number of individual addresses were made in the months of September and October by Cameron Ralston and R. H. Martin.

Dr. R. H. Martin recently spoke before the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Ministers' Associations of Philadelphia in the interest of the new Manual on the Christian Sabbath—"THE DAY"—and is to make the address before the last named body on November 13th on the subject "Can the Sabbath be Saved to America?" While in Philadelphia he made four addresses in prominent churches of the city and is scheduled to speak in two churches of the city on November 12th. He is also speaking frequently on week days in the interest of both the Sabbath and Temperance.

As the representative of the National Reform Association, Cameron Ralston, National Field Director of the Association, attended the National Anti-Crime Conference held at Washington, D. C., on October 12th, and made the closing address of the Conference on "The Public Schools' Place in the Fight Against Crime."

This Conference was held under the auspices of the United States Flag Association and the National Council of '76. Other speakers on the program were, Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States; Senator Royal S. Copeland; Hon. Hatton W Sumners, Chairman, Judiciary Committee, U. S. House of Representatives; Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh of Chicago, and Captain Richmond P. Hobson, President World Narcotic Defense Association.

Mr. Ralston's message was given wide publicity in the Metropolitan Press and his address was requested for publication. He was also chosen as the representative for Pennsylvania of the Anti-Crime Commission. It is possible that as a result of Ralston's attendance at this Conference a number of great meetings may be held in Pittsburgh, dealing with Crime, Communism and related subjects.

An intensive one week's County program is being conducted in Dauphin County, Pa., in which Harrisburg, the capitol of the State, is located, October 30th to November 5th, inclusive. The campaign includes addresses in the High School of Harrisburg, and other cities and towns of the county. A Young Peoples' Institute held five evenings in the Y. M. C. A., addresses before Service Clubs, and mass meetings, closing with a county-wide mass meeting on Sabbath afternoon, November 5th, in Harrisburg.

"The Day" Worth $5.00

The following letter, enclosing a check for $5.00, has just been received from one of the leading pastors of the City of Pittsburgh:

My dear Dr. Martin:

I got a sermon on the Sabbath largely out of your book which certainly contains a great mass of valuable and helpful information. I do not know that the sermon was worth $5.00, but I am sure the book was to me, and I take pleasure in enclosing a check for that amount in return for the book.

Cordially yours,

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The Rockefeller Suggestion

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just as many possibilities of political machinery and corruption as that did, and all who know anything about it know that South Carolina gladly swapped that plan for prohibition and for that very reason.

This plan follows the Quebec plan as closely as two different plans ever are alike. The outstanding result of the Quebec plan is the steady growth of consumption and the increased dependence upon it for revenue. Or the better the plan succeeds from a governmental and revenue point of view the worse it is for the health of the people. And knowing the difference between the United States and Canada we can safely predict that the worse it will be for the politics of the cities and the government if we try it in the United States.

The naive gullibility of these hired economists of this wet millionaire, for politically he is wet, is evident in the peurility of some of the suggestions. For instance the "Two hour closing in the afternoons". Any one who knows, knows that it is the evening hours and the all night hours that do the damage. Then their classification of distilled and natural wines as the most dangerous. It is beer upon which the habit is formed that leads to the stronger liquors. The people of this country are not a wine drinking people. In the pre-prohibition days there was as much absolute alcohol consumed in beer as in the other forms of drinks and a beer drunk was worse for the health of the drinker than a whiskey drunk. And it is through beer that the saloon will return if it does and not through the less bulky more stable types of liquor that can be kept indefinitely anywhere.

It is probable that the prestige of the Rockefeller name will induce some states to try this plan and it may not be worse than some others but it has little to commend it to the judgment of any one who knows the liquor traffic and the conditions with which it always surrounded itself. But what spiritually minded, intelligent, christian man or woman could ever conscientiously serve on such a board of control, and in the presence of his Lord carry the responsibility for the evils that liquor drinking produce? And how many such men would ever be placed upon such boards? The ideal is an impossible one.

Quid Nunc?

Or as the doughboys of Armageddon used to put it, "Where do we go from here?" The Eighteenth Amendment is apparently as good as repealed. While not more than one-fourth of the electors have voted for repeal, the Merozites have given them the victory. It is but a scant hope that the legal attack upon the referendum, rubber stamp conventions will delay the decision of this conflict until the inevitable reaction sets in against this foreign invasion. We may as well regard it as a **fait accompli.**

What next? Simply continue the prohibition fight in the states. Leave the regulative laws to the alcoholic intellects that have destroyed national prohibition. They will fail as sure as natural law continues and if the drys help them they will be made the goats. Concentrate then on educational processes and laws, and upon laws which embody the prohibitive principle.

In some states like Kansas, Maine and Oklahoma the people will have to fight to retain their state wide prohibition laws and to gain such national protection as the prevailing wet majorities can be made to grant them. In states like New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania those who are opposed to liquor must begin at the smallest units of local option and work up again. These local elections will be the best educational process available.

One of the first things will be the recreating or revamping of the church Temperance Societies. Many of these have been either abandoned or so depleted that they have been practically useless in the repeal battle.

A new literature on Prohibition will have to be created. The old is gone. Most of it has been rendered useless by recent events. The fundamental facts are as vital as ever but they must be embodied in new forms.

A new National Publishing House will have to be established. Funk and Wagnalls of New York with the New York Voice did as much to bring prohibition to North America as any one factor. They have gone over to the enemy. When the Cudahy interests bought into that company it became one of the most dangerous copperheads that hid in the ranks of dry Protestantism. It will have to be replaced somehow.

The various Reform Organizations will have to be revamped or replaced. The various Temperance Youth organizations that have sprung up in recent months will have to be developed and either distributed or consolidated. The W. C. T. U. has before it the task of recruiting the forties, the thirties and the twenties as well as developing a method of propaganda that reaches beyond its own membership. As to the Anti-Saloon League. Its method has blown up. Four things have become evident. 1. The wets can use that method more effectively than the drys. 2. While this method may work in offensive action it falls down in defensive effort. 3. It has developed a generation of political drys who turned traitor in the first real defensive struggle. 4. It is useless to depend upon a contact class for effective political work. It depended upon the Protestant clergy and they failed it in the pinch and it became like a stalled automobile with its axle stuck on a stone in the middle of the road, while its wheels spun around but got nowhere.

But what shall take its place? The simple answer is A New Political Party. One devoted to the development of Christian principles in the constitution, the Federal Government and the American social order. The idea of creating a front behind which the churches could hide in their support of moral political measures is a species of hypocrisy that should be at once and forever abandoned. All of the churches should have the courage to support any political party that takes up their ideals and principles and oppose any one that repudiates them. The Roman Catholic church should be an illustration of methods to the Protestants. She supports openly any party that will stand for the liquor traffic, against a national system of education or in favor of giving tax aid to parochial schools. Nor does she create any front to hide the fact that she is supporting them. Why should any church by its teaching power hesitate to carry its message into a political conflict?

But to one fact we shall have to settle our minds. It is useless to depend upon the Constitution to settle any moral question in its present form. It is impotent to compel obedience on the part of the states as long as rebellion takes the form of passive resistance. Prohibition has simply suffered as did the cause of Negro rights in the South. The Eighteenth Amendment was going the way of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth but went a little faster and nullification became repeal a little sooner. Before we ever make an effort to get back to 1918 it will be the part of wisdom to work for some additional grant of power to the Federal Government to enforce its own laws and compel the states to support the Constitution. Perhaps Nira will bring the people face to face with that necessity before she perishes.

From this on prohibition will be a world war. It has been so in this repeal battle. Europe has won over us. But repeal only ends this battle. The WAR goes on and from this time on it must be fought on a world scale as has that for the restriction of other narcotics.

Our Future Policy as to the Liquor Traffic

It seems highly probable that the liquor traffic will be re-established and re-legalized and again protected in the United States. It seems but a faint hope that this result can be changed by upsetting the rubber stamp conventions and fighting the matter over again in seventeen or eighteen states that have already voted in that unconstitutional manner. Granting then that we have lost the National Constitutional prohibition that we worked for so long, what of the future?

The war goes on and it will never cease until prohibition is reestablished and adequately enforced. In the future conduct of this war against alcohol each organization will of course shape its own policy. Just now a specious appeal is being made to the leading prohibitionists to join with the brewers and the wet politicians in the shaping of regulatory systems and laws. Our answer is "Can two walk together unless they agree?" What point of agreement can these, either alcoholic or deluded minds, suggest? The teaching of the Scripture is "What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, what communion hath light with darkness and what concord hath Christ with Belial?" None whatever. And we follow the principles of the Word of God.

Four considerations must inevitably shape the policy of the National Reform Association in its attitude toward this question:

1. It is unalterably wrong to either drink, buy, sell, manufacture, license, protect by law, or use as a tax gatherer beverage alcohol.

2. It never has and never can be properly regulated.

3. Regulative schemes will surely fail in the future as in the past. Not because of the lack of support by the decent elements of society but because of the fact that an unethical business always corrupts every man who engages in it, and because of the lack of honesty, decency, patriotism and good sense on the part of the trade and the politicians who have always grafed on it.

4. If we help in this vain endeavor to do the impossible, when the failure comes, we shall be made the goat. And we have no intention of playing that part.

In the future as in the past we shall stand for what is for the public welfare and against all that tends to corrupt the government. This will lead us first of all to oppose any return of the Brooks law scheme of making our courts the licensing agency. This work tends to corrupt them and is not properly a judicial but an administrative task. We shall favor the prohibition of sales to minors, and on the Sabbath, as being more than ordinarily heinous transgressions of decency. We shall stand for the prohibitive principle wherever it is applied. Whether it is local option, county option, State-wide prohibition or the sale by the government to its peculiar wards.

But merely regulative laws as to how and when and where and by whom, and how much tax they shall squeeze out of the poor or what barmaids, brass rails or cellars are permitted are matters we propose to leave to the people who have destroyed the Eighteenth Amendment.

But this one thing we shall urge and that is that the government shall hold the seller of liquor responsible for the consequences of his acts. The old principle of the Mosaic Law that held a man responsible for the damage done by dangerous property is valid today and we shall not cease to demand that the seller who prepares a man for murder shall be held as an accomplice before the fact.

As to the fundamental scientific and ethical education it goes without saying we shall engage in that. We have never ceased in that effort. That is fundamental and always will be. And we shall not cease to pray against this whole institution and the class that supports it.

Mr. Stayton's Association Needs Gold

One of Pennsylvania's most prominent business men, and a good supporter of the National Reform Association, has just forwarded this office a letter addressed to him from W. H. Stayton, Chairman of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, Washington, D. C., asking for a contribution to the work of repeal. This letter is typical of the Association that has done 95% of the effective work for repeal.

We quote the letter from Mr. Stayton and excerpts from memorandum that accompanied the letter, and from another letter signed by Pierre S. du Pont, President of the Association. Obviously, we do not care to mention the recipient's name.

"Our Executive Committee (whose names appear on this letterhead) request that you be good enough to read the attached memorandum bearing on the possibility of eliminating the emergency taxes provided for by the National Industrial Recovery Act, viz:—

The 5 percent tax on dividends;
The capital-stock tax;
The excess-profits tax;
Increased tax on gasoline."

Pierre S. Du Pont, *Chairman*
Robert K. Cassatt
Benedict Crowell
Irene Du Pont
Grayson M. P. Murphy
Charles H. Sabin
Ralph M. Shaw
Jouett Shouse
W. H. Stayton
James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Excerpts from Memorandum

W. H. STAYTON—Sept. 22, 1933

It is now widely and correctly understood that if the thirty-sixth State ratifies "Repeal" before the end of 1933, the N.R.A. taxes will be eliminated as follows:

(a) The gasoline tax will be reduced from 1½ cent to 1 cent; effective as of the 1st day of January 1934;

(b) THE 5% TAX ON DIVIDENTS WILL NOT APPLY TO ANY DIVIDENDS DECLARED ON OR AFTER THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY 1934;

(c) The capital-stock tax will not apply after the 1st of July 1934;

(d) The excess-profits tax on corporations will not apply after the end of the taxable year during which Repeal is ratified.

Repeal in 1933 will be absolutely sure if we can get our members to realize two facts, viz:

(a) The Repeal victories have been won by organization and hard work — including mass meetings, speeches, thousands of letters, radio campaigns, publicity and advertising campaigns, months of day-and-night work to get out the vote, and widespread and persistent instructions as to how to mark the ballots.

(b) These campaigns must continue in eight (and probably in 11) other States.

This Association has conducted or helped to conduct such campaigns in the States which have already voted. In some of them we spent very little, in others we spent as much as $8,000.

We feel it fair, under these circumstances, to appeal to those who, besides knowing that national prohibition is vicious, understand the monstrous economic evils attending it.

The heads of a number of important corporations feel justified in appropriating a reasonable sum—to be legitimately expended and properly accounted for—for the purpose of bringing about a situation which will save a very considerable sum to their stockholders. These appropriations range from $100.00 to $5000.00.

We hereby request your company to make an appropriation, in the interest of your stockholders, to be used in bringing about the repeal of the 18th Amendment before the end of 1933.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is making this solicitation as it seems to furnish the most direct means of applying funds to the purpose in question. Any other work or subscription that can be directed toward the same end will, of course, be equally important.

Editors remark: There's gold in this thar repeal for somebody . . . I wonder who?

The Sabbath and the Home

The Lord's Day is the poor man's day of rest . . . . . the home day, strengthening and consecrating the bond of brotherhood, drawing closer the sweet home ties by giving the toiler a day with wife and children.—Cardinal Gibbons.